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HEALTH

AUGUST 47

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IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN
DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the
Year 1946

J. T. W. Reid, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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Irthlingborough Urban District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1946.

Area (acres)	2,910
Population 1921 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,911
„ 1931 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,621
„ 1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1921 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002
„ „ „ „ „ 1931 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208
„ „ „ „ „ 1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428
Rateable value, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	£21,785
Product of a penny rate, 1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	£87

Live Births.					Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	75	40	35	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	
					79	41	38	16.8

Stillbirths.					Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					5	1	4	1.06

					Total	Male	Female	Rate
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	51	23	28	10.85

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	nil.
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	nil.

Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.66
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.31

Deaths from Cancer (All ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ Measles (All ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
„ „ Whooping Cough (All ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.

Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MESSRS. J. W. CROUCH (Chairman), P.R. DUNCAN, J.P., Chairman of the Council, C. E. BAYES, C. F. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, C.E. GRIMMER, G. LANGLEY, and MRS. B. NEVILLE.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH THOMAS WILLIAM REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District Council.

Assistant School Medical Officer.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Surveyor, etc.,

EDWARD TURNBULL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SWANSPool,
WELLINGBOROUGH.

July, 1947.

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District Council of
Irthlingborough.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. NEVILLE AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year ended 31 December, 1946.

The vital statistics are generally satisfactory. The birth rate is 16.8 as against 16.71 for 1945. The rate for England and Wales is 19.1. The recorded death rate of 10.85 shows a decrease of 2.47 on the previous year. The birth rate for 1946 was 5.95 in excess of the death rate as compared with 3.39 for 1945. The infant mortality rate is 25.31 per thousand related live births. The rate for the country as a whole was 43.

The housing accommodation in the town is acute and there is an urgent need for the provision of new houses for slum clearance and general needs.

Apart from a small outbreak of Whooping Cough during July the incidence of the zymotic diseases continues at a very low level.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Councillors and Officers of the Council for their help and assistance afforded to me since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health in August, 1946. I must also acknowledge the splendid help I received from Dr. McCracken, my predecessor.

Your obedient servant,

J. T. W. REID,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area—The area of the district is 2,910 acres.

Population—The Registrar-General estimated the resident mid-year population for 1946 to have been 4,700 persons as compared with 4,427 in 1945. The natural increase in population, the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 28.

Deaths—The total number of deaths assigned to the district after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths by the Registrar-General was 51, as compared with 59 in 1945. The recorded death rate, based on the estimated population, was 10.85 per thousand as compared with 13.32 for 1945. The following table shows the death rates for 1942-46 together with the comparative rates for the Administrative County and for England and Wales :

Death Rates, 1942-46.

<i>Irthlingborough</i>					<i>Administrative County</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	
1942	55	31	24	11.5	11.0	11.6
1943	60	26	34	13.2	12.3	12.1
1944	62	35	27	13.6	12.6	11.6
1945	59	29	30	13.3	12.34	11.4
1946	51	23	28	10.85	—	11.5

A list of the causes of death classified according to the International List of Causes of Death, 1938, is given in Table No. 1, page 14.

Births—The number of live births assigned to the district was 79 as compared with 74 in 1945. The number of births registered was equivalent to 16.8 per thousand of population, as compared with the rate of 19.1 for England and Wales. With the exception of 1942, this is the highest rate recorded in the district since 1922. The trend of the birth rate, together with other vital statistics are given in Table No. 2, page 15.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths recorded was 5. The rate was 1.06 per thousand of the population as compared with .53 for the country as a whole.

Maternal Mortality—No deaths were ascribed to puerperal causes or other conditions associated with childbirth.

Infant Mortality Rate—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 2 (1 male and 1 female). The rate per thousand total live births was 25.31 and is half that recorded in 1945. The local rates for the years 1942-46, together with comparative rates, are as follows :

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Irthlingborough ...	22.22(2)*	23.25(2)*	27.25(2)*	54.05(4)*	25.31(2)*
Administrative County	34.50	40.40	38.00	39.17	—
England and Wales ...	40.00	49.00	46.00	46.00	43.00

* *Number of Deaths.*

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities—The laboratory work associated with the diagnosis of infectious diseases and the bacteriological examination of water supplies is carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital, and Chemical examination of the water supply is carried out by the Clinical Research Association in London. Examination of the sewage and the effluent from the sewage works is carried out by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver of London. Samples of milk are examined for bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality at the County Council's Laboratory, Northampton.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—A supply of antitoxin is kept at the Public Health Department, Swanspool, Wellingborough, and at the Fever Hospital, Wellingborough. The antitoxin is available free of charge to Medical Practitioners for use in the town.

Ambulance Service—The ambulance service for accidents and non-infectious diseases is provided by St. John Ambulance Brigade who maintain a 25 h.p. Vauxhall Ambulance. The extent of the work is indicated by the following particulars :

		1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Journeys	...	72	89	81	76	60
Mileage	...	2701	2701	2607	2055	1563

Cases of Infectious Disease are removed by ambulance provided by the East Northants Joint Isolation Hospital Board.

Nursing in the Home—The Irthlingborough Nursing Association which is affiliated with the Northamptonshire Nursing Association, employs a Queen's Nurse who is State Registered and holds the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Details of the work done during 1946 are as follows :

Cases Nursed

General 42	Midwifery 13	Maternity 39	Total Visits 1,905
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Treatment Centres and Clinics—The Child Welfare Clinic is held by the County Council at the Church School on the First and Third Thursday of each month. There is no Antenatal Clinic at Irthlingborough, but expectant mothers attend the Clinic at Wellingborough or Rushden. Orthopaedic cases attend the Manfield Orthopaedic Clinic held at Rushden on alternate Fridays.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases—Hospital accommodation is provided by the East Northants Joint Isolation Hospital Board at their hospital at Finedon Road, Wellingborough. No cases were admitted from the town during 1945. The precept levied on the Council by the Board was £115.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply—There are no changes in the sources of supply or the methods of treatment which was described in detail two years ago. The supply was adequate for the needs of the town and industry. The yearly consumption was 80,000,000 gallons of which 41,000,000 was for domestic consumption, and 39,000,000 for trade purposes. The daily consumption per head of population for domestic purposes was 23.96 gallons and for trade purposes 22.79 gallons. The water supply was examined on four occasions at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Northampton. Details are given in Table No. 3, page 16. 963 houses have a piped supply, 454 houses depend on standpipes, while 11 houses are without access to a piped supply. All water pumped into supply for domestic use is filtered and chlorinated.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—All houses and factories are on the water carriage system with the exception of out-lying farms. The old pumping plant adjoining the sewage works is in operation. The plant may break down at any time. The electric pumping station to replace that destroyed by enemy action in 1940 should be rebuilt without further delay. The total volume treated at the sewage works was 57,000,000 gallons. Four samples of the final effluent were taken. They were all satisfactory. Details are given in Table No. 4, page 17. The disposal of sludge continues to be a difficult problem.

Disinfection—No disinfecting apparatus is maintained by the Council. Concurrent and terminal disinfection is carried out with liquid and gaseous disinfectants as the occasion demands.

Movable Dwellings, Public Health Act, 1936, S.269—No licences were granted and no notices were served.

Public Cleansing—House refuse is removed by a 50 cwt. Bedford motor lorry to the tip, where controlled tipping is carried out as far as covering material is available. The number of loads collected was 746. The refuse tip is too near the town and another site is being sought. Further details of sanitary inspections are given in Table No. 5, page 18.

Eradication of Bed Bugs—There were bugs in one house, and appropriate action was taken.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919—Infestation Order, 1943—A mild infestation on the refuse tip was dealt with.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The housing problem remains acute. At the end of 1946, the Council had 212 applications for houses. During 1946, 20 pre-fabricated temporary bungalows (Arcon type) were erected and occupied. 96 pre-fabricated permanent houses (Orlit type) were commenced. Before the end of the year negotiations were in hand for the erection of a further 72 houses and flats for and on behalf of the East Midland Housing Association, their site to be in close proximity to the Council's Housing Site in Addington Road.

Private Enterprise—One licence was granted and the house was completed.

The clearance of slum areas continues to be held in abeyance. The Council await confirmation of 12 Clearance Areas. The local Public Enquiry on these houses was held in July, 1939.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply—Samples of milk taken during the course of delivery to the consumers have been submitted at regular intervals to the County Laboratory for examination as to cleanliness and keeping quality. The samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test. Of the 30 samples examined, 28 were designated as Good.

Good	28
Moderate	2
Bad	0
<hr/>	
Total	30
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This is a marked improvement from last year when the results were :

Good	21
Moderate	4
Bad	6
<hr/>	
Total	31
<hr/>	

Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940—No meat inspection is carried out locally. The meat for the town is inspected at the Rushden Co-operative Society's Slaughterhouse which is controlled by the Ministry of Food.

Food Inspection—Details of the unfit food voluntarily surrendered is given in Table No. 5, page 18. There were no seizures of unfit food during the year.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Smallpox—No cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever—There were no cases of Scarlet Fever. Last year there were six cases.

Diphtheria—It is gratifying to report that no cases have occurred since 1938, when 5 cases were notified.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis—The following table gives details of the progress of immunisation amongst the child population as at 31 December, 1946 :

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December, 1946

Age at 31:12:46 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year ...	<i>Under</i> 1 1946	1 1945	2 1944	3 1943	4 1942	5 to 9 1937-1941	10 to 14 1932-1936	<i>Total</i> <i>under 15</i>
Number Immunised	—	26	42	45	41	283	324	761
Estimated mid-year population 1946	351					599		

The above statistics take no account of children immunised by private arrangements.

Measles—One case was notified. There were 146 cases during 1945, and in 1944 no cases were notified.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)—21 cases were notified as against 7 in the previous year. 19 of the cases occurred in July.

Erysipelas—There was one case of Erysipelas. During the previous six years no cases had been notified.

Pneumonia—Five cases of Pneumonia were reported. Three deaths were ascribed to Pneumonia as the primary cause of death.

Influenza—A child of 13 months had Influenza and he did not recover.

Details of the age groupings and monthly incidence for the Infectious Diseases are given in Table Nos. 6 and 7, page 19.

Tuberculosis—No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were eleven new cases notified as against four the previous year. Nine of the cases were pulmonary infections. There were three deaths—last year there were two deaths.

At the end of the year there were 43 cases on the Tuberculosis Register, 35 Pulmonary (21 male and 14 female) and 8 Non-pulmonary (5 male and 3 female). The age grouping and sex incidence for new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis are given in Table No. 8, page 20.

From March, 1946, to May, 1946, the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit while at Wellingborough examined 1,198 people (807 males and 391 females) from Irthlingborough. Seven were found to be suffering from *Active* Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but none had a positive sputum. There were 12 cases of inactive Tuberculosis discovered; they only required observation. Those examined were almost entirely factory personnel.

The following extract is the summary of Dr. Smith's report :

“ The findings of the first Mass Radiography Survey in the main industrial centres of the geographical County reveal that, compared with all other occupations, there is a statistically significant excess of newly-discovered cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis in the boot and shoe industry ; and further, that there are significantly higher rates in the clicking, lasting and finishing departments of the industry.”

SECTION G.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1946.

TABLE No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	...	...			—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...			—	2	2
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...				—	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis	...	...	...		—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)					1	—	1
	uterus (F)	...				—	—	—
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...			—	1	1
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...			—	1	1
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...			1	—	1
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...		—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...			—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
ALL CAUSES						23	28	51

TABLE No. 2.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All Ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1891	2,998	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	4,340	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902	5,526	158	34.9	21	132.9	60	13.2
1903	4,728	152	32.1	23	151.3	63	13.3
1904	4,664	137	29.3	11	80.2	56	12.0
1905	4,664	150	32.1	14	93.3	55	11.7
1906	4,566	127	27.8	13	102.3	53	11.6
1907	4,600	111	24.1	13	117.1	57	12.3
1908	4,670	122	26.1	9	73.7	45	9.6
1909	4,750	98	20.6	8	81.6	44	9.2
1910	4,800	120	25.0	6	50.0	49	10.2
1911	4,630	124	26.7	17	137.0	56	12.0
1912	4,650	89	19.1	16	112.3	55	11.8
1913	4,675	108	23.1	5	46.2	39	8.3
1914	4,725	92	19.4	8	86.9	52	11.0
1915	4,790	95	20.1	15	157.8	60	12.5
1916	4,665	98	19.3	3	30.6	42	8.7
1917	4,445	56	11.2	6	107.1	50	11.2
1918	4,667	65	12.4	9	138.4	61	13.0
1919	5,011	73	13.9	6	82.1	50	9.9
1920	5,211	109	20.9	4	36.6	49	7.8
1921	4,911	90	18.3	6	66.6	47	9.5
1922	4,970	88	17.7	4	45.4	44	8.8
1923	4,956	69	13.9	6	86.9	50	10.0
1924	5,001	75	14.9	2	26.6	46	9.1
1925	4,946	77	15.5	5	64.9	57	11.5
1926	4,983	68	13.6	3	44.1	42	8.4
1927	4,934	79	16.0	3	37.8	57	11.5
1928	4,906	77	15.6	4	51.9	49	9.9
1929	4,934	74	14.9	4	54.0	55	11.1
1930	4,839	57	11.7	3	52.5	68	14.5
1931	4,715	64	13.5	4	62.8	50	10.6
1932	4,696	52	11.0	2	38.4	48	10.2
1933	4,679	63	13.4	1	15.8	61	13.0
1934	4,640	52	11.2	4	76.9	57	12.2
1935	4,547	55	12.0	3	56.3	46	10.1
1936	4,485	56	12.4	5	89.4	49	10.9
1937	4,484	67	14.9	2	29.8	54	12.0
1938	4,500	58	12.8	3	51.7	55	12.2
1939	‡ 4,542						
	† 4,663	70	15.4	3	42.8	49	10.5
1940	5,027	57	11.3	4	70.2	55	10.9
1941	5,237	69	13.2	6	86.9	61	11.6
1942	4,749	90	18.9	2	22.2	55	11.5
1943	4,535	86	14.8	2	23.2	60	13.2
1944	4,568	72	15.8	2	27.8	62	13.6
1945	4,427	74	16.7	4	54.1	59	13.3
1946	4,700	79	16.8	2	25.31	51	10.85

‡ Population for calculation of Birth-rate.

† Population for calculation of Death-rate.

TABLE No. 3.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOUR SAMPLES OF WATER
DRAWN FROM THE IRTHLINGBOROUGH PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.**

1. 20th May, 1946.

Untreated sample taken direct from public supply well.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C=35/100c.c.

Probable number of faecal coli, MacConkey 2 days 44°C=35/100c.c.

Result : An unsatisfactory water with faecal pollution.

2. 20th May, 1946.

Treated sample taken from public supply main.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C=0/100c.c.

Probable number of faecal coli, MacConkey 2 days 44°C=0/100c.c.

Result : Very satisfactory.

3. 29th May, 1946.

Untreated sample taken direct from public supply well.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C=0/100c.c.

Probable number of faecal coli, MacConkey 2 days 44°C=0/100c.c.

Result : Very satisfactory.

4. 29th May, 1946.

Treated sample taken from public supply main.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C=0/100c.c.

Probable number of faecal coli, MacConkey 2 days 44°C=0/100c.c.

Result : Very Satisfactory.

TABLE NO. 4.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Analyst's reports on four samples of the final effluent from the Irthlingborough Sewage Disposal Works.

<i>Results expressed in parts per 100,000</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>			
	15/8/46	23/8/46	28/8/46	9/9/46
Suspended Solids	heavy trace	heavy trace	heavy trace	heavy trace
Dissolved Solids	224.5	260.7	296.3	292.1
Chloride (as Cl ₂)	62.85	8.55	104.0	99.0
Free Ammonia	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.045
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.225	0.075	0.135	0.135
Nitrate (as N ₂)	0.25	0.34	0.31	0.29
Nitrate	trace	heavy trace	very heavy trace	heavy trace
Oxygen Consumed from Permanganate (4 hours at 80°F)	1.608 (N/80)	1.864 (N/80)	1.528 (N/80)	1.540 (N/80)
Dissolved Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	0.55	1.1	1.4	0.63
pH value	8.0	(dilution by 5) 7.9	(dilution by 5) 7.6	(dilution by 5) 8.1
Physical Characters	yellow, opalescent, odourless, heavy trace of brown suspended matter.			
Remarks	None	None	None	None
Conclusion	This is a satisfactory effluent which complies with the General Standards of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.			

TABLE NO. 5.

**SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc., MADE BY THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

Factory Act, 1937—

Lists of Outworkers (S.110)	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	6
Fire Escape Certificates (S.84)	...	...	...	...	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—

Slaughterhouses licensed	...	...	...	...	4
Registration of premises for manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	2
Registration of premises for sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	2

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—

Licensed slaughtermen	8
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Housing Act, 1936—

Overcrowding abated	1
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Milk Acts—

Milk Special Designations Order, 1936, supplementary licences	1
Registration of wholesaler and producer	...	...	...	...	1

Public Health Act, 1936—

Nuisances—verminous children—informal action	...	...	...	...	0
Nuisances—verminous premises—disinfested	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances—drainage, repairs effected	...	...	...	...	7
Disinfestation of premises after infectious diseases, etc.:					
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	1
				—	1
Housing Repairs—Informal Action	...	...	...	...	14
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	2

Unsound Food Surrendered—

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Canned foods (various)	...	...	...	...	...	32 lbs.
Fish—smoked	...	...	...	...	...	12 stone
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	22 lbs.

TABLE No. 6.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1946.

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	2	—	—	—	21
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	19	1	3	3	—	—	29

TABLE No. 7.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1946.

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	5	1	3
Measles ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	6	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Influenza ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
TOTALS ...	1	3	7	5	7	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	29	2	4

TABLE No. 8.

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1946.

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—45	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
—55	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
+ 65	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	4	5	2	—	—	2	1	—

